THE SYMBOLISM OF ART furnished the topic of convers The Symbolism or Aur furnished the topic of conversa-tion, the other day, in a drawing-room where the Mid-dle-Aged Man is sometimes permitted to renew his youth. A young lady wished to know why portraits of St. Paul are always accompanied by a sword? and I, being slow of speech and diffident in the presence of youth and beauty, stammered out some incoherent sentences which my young friend was good enough to assent to, and to accept as a very clear elucidation of a somewhat misty subject. What I ought to have said was this:

the case. The only literature which existed amongst the people was legendary, the chivalric not yet having been the case. The only literature which existed amongst the people was legendary, the chivalric not yet having been born. When, therefore, the world began to awaken from its medieval sleep, it found itself the possessor of a wonderful accumulation of traditions, some half-fabulous, and more wholly so, to which the pencil was to give expression. These legends were woven into the spiritual life of the masses, and after a short struggle the church yielded to the popular demand, and soon a certain set of symbols spoke as intelligibly to the beholders as the printed page speaks to us. And this seems to be a fitting place to refute the popular fallacy that the church of the middle ages dictated the symbols and legends which Art has immortalized; the truth is, that venerable institution centended long and vigorously against the adec, on of much of the legendary literature, and issued edict after edict to check the flood of traditions for which Art was furnishing a channel. But, at last, yielding to the pressure of the pent-up thought and emotions of the devout, it gracefully accepted the ministry it had vainly striven to destroy, and so Beauty, in uncouth forms and with symbolic attendants, was duly installed the preacher and priest for the people. I strongly recommend my young friend, and all others interested in the highest form of culture—the love of Art—to read, if it can be procured, a somewhat rare English work enif it can be procured, a somewhat rare English work en-titled Sacred and Legendary Art, by Mrs. Jamison. It is thoroughly exhaustive of this great field of interesting research, and, as it is a rare book, I take the liberty to ondense and digest some interesting items. All the two great classes, the historical and devotional; and of the first class there are the two divisions of the scriptural and the legendary. In all these there were many symbols employed, most of which have an unvarying meaning. Even the colors were made subsidiary to the teaching of the picture in very early art. White represented innocence, purity, joy, and humility; red symbolized fire, divine love, the creative power or royalty—in a bad sense, red signified war, hatred, punishment; blue ex-pressed heaven, truth, fidelity,—Christ and the Virgin wear the red tunic and the blue mantle, as indicative of heavenly truth and heavenly love; while the Spanish painters clothed the Saviour in violet to typify love united with suffering; black was appropriated to mourn-ing, wicked ass, death, and Satau. It is curious to ob-serve how the leading ideas of this symbolism of the colors remain in our common speech when the philoso-phy of the symbols is almost forgotten.

To return to my young friend's inquiry. The sword always accompanies pictures of St. Paul, because it be-

longs to him as a symbol and as an attribute. As an at-tribute, it signifies that it was the instrument of martyrdom, and for this reason it is given to St. Paul, St. Cathrine, and others; as a symbol, it means a violent death. Arrows are introduced as attributes in pictures of St. Se-bastian, St. Christina, and St. Ursula; and a cauldron ap-When a skull is introduced, it is to indicate penance, and the palm was borrowed from the symbols of paganism to be placed in the hands of those who suffered for the truth, to symbolize their final victory over the powers of in and death. Sometimes in the accessories of a picture will be found a skull and a lion. This, as in the St. Jerome of Titian, at Milan, is to indicate penance in the desert. Sometimes the symbols become of great importance in deciding the subject of a painting; the death of Mary Magdelene, for instance, might easily be mistaken for the death of Mary of Egypt, if it were not that the latter is always accompanied by a lion, who either digs the grave or licks the feet of the Saint. The Evangelists have their special symbols. To St. Matthew belongs the book, to St. Mark the winged lion, (though sometimes it is a lion without wings, which, however, properly belongs to St. Jerome;) St. Luke is accompanied by an ox, which is sometimes winged, and St. John has bestowed upon him the meaning symbol which has become our own native their symbols. tional sign—an eagle. There is a very curious specimen of symbolism in the figures of the Evangelists by Angelica da Fiesole, wherein the form of a man has the head of the animal-symbol. Thus St. Matthew is simply a man holding an open book, but St. John is represented as the form of a man upon the shoulders of which is an eagle's head; and so with the lion's head of Mark and eagle's head; and so with the lion's head of Mark and the ox head of Luke. But the strangest thing connected with this treatment of sacred symbols is the resemblance which St. John is thus made to bear to the figures which have been discovered in Ninevah, in which the form of a complete and accurate Catholic Almanac. A complete and accurate Catholic Almanac is a great discovery with the head and resemble to the figures which the catholic Almanac is a great discovery with the head and resemble to the complete and accurate Catholic Almanac is a great discovery with the head and resemble to the catholic Almanac. the on the of Lake. But the strangest thing connected which it is a strain of the strangest thing connected in Nirowah, in which the form of of many is considered with the head out view for the many of the strain of the sugardate is at once and naturally started, was not not the sugardate in at once and naturally started, was not not the sugardate in at once and naturally started, was not not the sugardate in at once and naturally started, was not not the sugardate in a store and naturally started, was not the sugardate in the

mercy of guides and communicative, they are hurried from post to pillar, paying ten times the proper compensation for every service, and coming home wearied beyond measure, with trunks full of trush, and their memories embalmed in the hearts of the tribes of foreign sharks who watch for the return of the summer crop of verdant lankees as, in certain portions of our country, the farmer look for the flocking of pigeons or the return of herrings. I have some notion of furnishing a few plain instructions for the guidance of persons who may wish to visit Eu rope, but forbear for the present, hoping that if the readers of the Union wish to have such information they will MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

SWALLOWS.

Now, o'er the harvest meadows greet Their arrow-headed forms are seen; Now, o'er the pool they skin. As if they wish'd to dive below, To those far-staking skies which glow Bown through the waters dim.

With skilful wings their white breasts lave, and oft the amouth translucent wave, Records the daring feat; Until they shyly dart away To where the swarming insects play, In some calm cool retreat.

Within the beech's gloaming shade.
They fit through every sombre glade
Like bats upon the wing.
So swift and silently they go,
Amid the foliage to and fro,

Thence home to shalt'ring caves they his And barns and lofts with twitt'ring cry, Melolodiously resound; And then each dark warm nest they seek, To feed from fond exhausiless beak The mouths that open round.

Once more I once more I away they dart, for ansack with a curious art.
The water, earth, and air; The shade, the meadow, pool and sky, As if they knew most happily, Each joy secreted there.

With tantalized and laggard sight, We try to trace their thought swift fligh. Which thing may-never be: We can but wish, from this fair earth, Our labor'd pleasures and feigh'd mirth. As innocent and free.

Yet it may hap, perchance, they prize Far better than their own clear skies. The heavens beneath the pool. And Earth's reflections calm and green May lovelier be to them, I ween, Than meadows fresh and cool.

But if this striving world of men Should seem to their untutor'd ke A happier has their own; Their blastid pulous let them stay, And they shall wish, ere one short dily Such knowledge all anknown.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COMPILED FOR THE WASHINGTON UNION.

A Catholic Fair in New Orleans, for the benefit of Fathe Hanagan's Asylum, netted \$2, 444 40.

The Revival intelligence in the Protestant newspaper shows that the good work is still spreading over the land. The accessions to the churches, as the fruits of the revial, are very large in many places. We learn that in the South, and some parts of the West, the work is on the increase.

Reformed Sailors.—The New Bedford Mercury mentic

Reformed Salore.—The New Bedford Mercury mentions the institution of a daily morning and evening prayer meeting, in the forecastle of the whaling bark Iona, which left that port recently. At the first meeting, held before leaving port, the crew adopted a series of resolutions, among other things, pledging themselves against profane swearing, and to sustain the meeting for prayers, every night and morning.

Anecdote of Whitfield.—Whitfield, when preaching at Princeton, New Jersey, detecting one of his anditory fast asleep, came to a pause, and deliberately spoke as follows: "If I had come to speak to you in my own name, you might question my right to interrupt your indolent repose; but I have come in the name of the Lord of Hosts."

Hosts."

American Clergymen in Bermuda.—A recent Bermuda paper says: We hear that the Bishop of Kingston (Jamaica) is in communication with the diocese of New York, for the purpose of engaging the services of several young clergymen of the American Episcopal Church, for whom there is quite a field in the country places of Jamaica. One of the situations, we are glad to hear, will be filled by a son of one of the rectors in these islands. This young greatleman is about to be ordained and will have ung gentleman is about to be ordained, and will leave nerica for Jamaica in the present summer.

America for Jamaica in the present summer.

Etiler Pike, of Newburyport, says there are more than 1,500 preachers and 150,000 communicants connected with the churches of the Christian order in the United States. The Herald of Gospel Liberty is in its fiftieth year. The Christians do not profess to be either Unitarians or Trinitarians. Their creed is the Bible, and their test of fellowship Christian character. They consider their system of church government that of Christ and the Apostles. They are in sentiment Unitarians and Baptists, but do not like to be called by either of these names. We should like to see the facts upon which the Elder's statements are based. names. We should like to see Elder's statements are based.

and Rev. Z. H. Mansfield, presbytem of the diocese, and also to the decrase of the Rt. Rev. George Washington Freeman, D. D. late missionary bishop for the Southwest. Eleven clergymen have removed from the diocese, and four have been received from other diocese on letters dimissory. In noticing the clerical changes which had taken place within the diocese, the bishop alluded to the want of permanency is a great hindrance to the effective work of a pastor, and attributing it, in the majority of cases, to causes over which the laity have the control, adding that with them the responsibility must mainly rest. Confirmation has been administered to 1,125 persons; 9 candidates for holy orders have been admitted to the diaconate; 3 descons have been advanced to the priesthood; 1 clergyman has been instituted; and 3 churches have been consecrated, and 2 reopened.

*Clerical Busy Bosics.**—Dr. John Owen, a stulwart old Puritan champion who preached about two hundred years ago, gave some wholesome advice to the pastors of those days. "It is good," he quotes, "to be actively engaged in a good thing." But the seal should be proportioned to the worth and importance of the object as well as bear some relation to its feasibility, and not make itself a laughing stock by the Quixotic running a muck of windmills. There is nothing in Christianity to disturb a well balanced mind, and not few have been the instances in which it has exercised a regulative control over men of exacting passions and impulses, bringing them under the attraction of religious truth, and harmonizing the discordant faculties of their mature. But there are minds so constituted or developed as to be ever losing their balance in one direction or another. The vigor of their moral life is like that of a thrifty shoot striking out as a limb from a tree hollow with age—the spasm of decreptude. In other words, there are those who in politics, philosophy or religion, must have their hobby. Christianity is no more responsible for it than the sun-light. It only afford

THE SPHEROIDAL STATE.

A new branch of physics has of late years been inaugurated by the discovery of what is called the spheroidal
state of matter. When we had got as far as steam and
gas, we fancied we had fathomed the uttermost secrets of
nature; but now marvels, which a writer of fiction would
hardly dare to introduce into a fairy tale or a legend,
turn out to be incontestably and demonstrably true.
For instance, a bold experimentalist—some people might
call him an impudent quack—set his heart on manufacturing a lump of ice. And where does he succeed in
making it? Of all preposterous places in the world, he
produces it inside a glowing crucible standing in a heated
furnace; the heat of the furnace, moreover, not being
the gentle temperature which bakers use to reduce beef making it? Of all preposterous places in the world, he produces it inside a glowing crucible standing in a heated furnace; the heat of the furnace, moreover, not being the gentle temperature which bakers use to reduce beef and potatoes to a savoury dish nicely browned and with the gravy in, but a chemist's white heat; and the bit of ice, so turned out, is not a half-melted hailstone which you would suck with pleasure (if clean) after a summeratternoon's thunder storm, but a diabolical little lump of such intense coldness that you would take it to be the concentration of a whole Russian winter, or an essential ice-drop distilled out of the very north pole itself. The performer of the feat is Monsieur P. H. Boutigny, (d' Evreux,) member of various learned and scientific societies, and Chevaller of the Legion of Honor, who has proved by experiment on his own proper person—and his friends have not hesitated to follow his example—that the judicial tests, or ordeals of former ages, by red-hot iron, by boiling water or oil, and other ingenious means of torture which have been in use at diverse epochs amongst almost every nation under the sun—he has demonstrated that these fearful, fiery trials may have been triumphantly passed through and undergone without any exercise of charlatanism or trickory on the part of the actors, and also without any supernatural interference beyond the influence of physical laws which have always been in operation and do act to the present day. Occult powers of nature they may have hitherto been, but natural powers they ever remain.

One Adurabad Mabrasphand, a priest of Zoroaster,

act to the present day. Occult powers of nature they may have hitherto been, but natural powers they ever remain.

One Adurabad Mabrasphand, a priest of Zoroaster, wishing to convice the dissenters and infidels of his day of the superior truth and holiness of his faith, proposed that on his naked body there should be poured eighteen pounds of melted copper, hot from the furnace, on the condition that, if he received no harm, disbelievers should bow and yield their credence in the presence of so great a prodigy. The Dictionnaire Historique, which tells the tale, adds that the trial was reported to have been made with such complete success, that all the sceptics were incontineatly converted.

Is this a gross fable, or is it only an unexplained fact? Most readers are tempted to treat it as a coarse and vulgar story, utterly repugnant to common scase. But many things which common scases has scomfully rejected have found a refuge and a resting-place in the realms of science. In proof of the fact, we have only to go back to the infancy of steam, gas, and electricity.

M. Boutiguy regards the anecdote as an undoubted fact; and however improbable, it really is, nevertheless, perfectly veracious and historical. Many credible things, he remarks, are false; and many incredible things are true. It is hardly worth disputing now, whether the hard-named apostle of Zoroaster's creed enjoyed his hot copper shower-bath or not, because M. Boutigny backs his opinion by personal proof of the possibility of the case. He has plunged (he writes) a finger or his hands, several times into a mould of incandescent metal, frightful to look at. He has repeated the experiment with silver, bronze, and lead, and the result has been completely identical; the same sensation, and no burning—except in an instance which he meantions afterwards. He adds, that by wetting the finger with ether before plunging it into melted lead, a feeling of chilliness is experienced. By wetting the finger with water, it may be plunged with impunity into tallow heate

discovery of rus armanomat, sears. Its author does not say that similar socionic have not happened to others aloud the same time. He assumes to be no more than aloud the same time. He assumes to be no more than a similar socionic have not been convected with this phenomenon, every point of which he proposed to expire successively; but he soon found that the circle, widened every day, till at hat he is obliged to confess that it is boundless. Without presumption, he ventures physical and chemical experiments, and is thing to bring about important modifications, in several theories, which, in the actual state of science, are regarded as sufficient with the circle. And time a scientific revolution, or at least a great step in advance, will be owing the state of science, are regarded as sufficient and time. And time a scientific revolution, or at least a great step in advance, will be owing the time of the present the sufficient will be explained in meteorological state. The thore will be explained: misconological state to be readered next to impossible. The mystery of fire-balls from heaven will be explained: misconologicals will have to rease from these tabulates of science, are whorn as the state of the present of the

novel facts, it was believed that a write heat, or some-ching like fiteen hundred degrees of centigrade, was re-quired to throw wate. Into the spheroidal state. M. Bou-tigny has demonstrated that it easily acquires those con-ditions at two hundred degrees, with somewhat greater difficulty at a hundred and seventy-one degrees; and that it maintains them while sinking as low as one hundred and forty-two degrees.

difficulty at a hundred and seventy-one degrees; and that it maintains them while sinking as low as one hundred and forty-two degrees.

Bodies in the spheroidal state possess the property of almost absolutely reflecting (which implies a custing off, a not-receiving of) radiated heat. This very remarkable property of such bodies—that is, that they absolutely refuse to take in caloric from without, unless communicated by actual contact, confirms the bold hypothesis of the age, namely, that which Herschiel first put forth respecting the temperature and physical constitution of the sun, almost proving that our great central globe of fire is habitable by beings like ourselves.

All bodies are capable of assuming the spheroidal state. There is no contact between bodies in the spheroidal state and the surface which throws them into that condition. The light of a candle and the electric spark are visible, of course, in a darkened room, between the spheroidal state, however concentrated, does not attack the hot silver surface on which it rests, although it would immediately corrode a slip of cold silver presented to it. The fact of non-contact can be further illustrated by an experiment which may almost be called astronomical. A nearly plane-bottomed silver capsule is headed, and on it is poured a quantity of water, sufficiently considerable to form a very flattened ellipsoid. An iron, or, better, a solid silver cylinder of something less than half an inch in diameter, is brought to a white-heat and plunged into the middle of the ellipsoid, which (contact being impossible) forms around the cylinder a ring, which has been compared, rightly or wrongly, to the ring of Saturn consisted of congcaled water, which was received in its day as a great absurdity. With the silver cylinder (to avoid the oxide which clings to an iron surface) and with water deeply colored black or blue, the results of this experiment became still more precise and remarkable.

By another experiment, as simple as it sounds strange, M. Boutigny resolves

The brilliant experiment of the combustion of iron in The brilliant experiment of the combustion of from in oxygen gas is a common spectacle at lectures on chemis-try. In it, the globules of melted oxide are observed to fraverse the water contained in the jar, and to become incrusted in the very substance of the glass. In expla-nation of this phenomenon, it is generally stated that incrusted in the very substance of the glass. In explanation of this phenomenon, it is generally stated that the temperature of the globules is so exceedingly high, that, after passing through the stratum of water, they still retain sufficient heat to eat into the glass, which they cause to suffer a partial fusion. Now, it is quite true that the temperature of these globules of oxide of iron is very high; and it is so, because they pass through the water without being wetted by, or coming in contact with, it, and that is the reason why they are able to penetrate the glass by melting it. If the hot drops of oxide of iron were made to pass through a deeper stratum of water, they would become wetted during their course, of which fact notice would be given by a peculiar hissing sound, and they would fall to the bottom of the jar like leaden shot.

Those common learned toys, Prince Rupert's drops, or the "larmes Bataviques," whose sudden disruption on the pressure of the at tails is so curious and startling to young beginners, are globules of melted glass thrown into a vessel of cold water. These Batavian tears remain incandescent, for a certain time, without the water's giving any sign of ebullition, at least at the commencement of the experiment.

Placksmiths are foul of making a display, which con-

ing any sign of ebullition, at least at the commencement of the experiment.

Placksmiths are fond of making a display, which consists in throwing a few drops of water upon a mass of glowing metal, and then striking it forcibly with their hammer at the spot where those drops are lodged. The consequence is a violent detonation. It is certain that the blow establishes a contact between the iron and the water, The detonation is probably caused by the sudden transformation of the spheroidal water into steam; and the iron itself is polished clean, as if its oxide were mechanically removed by the exploding vapor.

There are feats performed even by villagers, such as licking a red-hot poker with the tangue, or taking the heated end in the hand without being burnt, which are inexplicable, unless recourse be had to the properties of bodies in the spheroidal state. But the theory of such phenomena is very simple, and accords with the laws which have been already detailed. The moisture of the tongue or hand passing into the spheroidal state, prevents all actual contact between the metal and the flesh. That fact may be considered as positively established. If there be no real contact between the metal and the flesh. That fact may be considered as positively established. If there be no real contact between the metal and the flesh. hand passing into the spheroidal state, prevents all actual contact between the metal and the flesh. That fact may be considered as positively established. If there be no read contact, a burn can only be made by radiated heat, which must be confessed to have enormous power in the cases of which we are speaking. But if radiated heat is thrown off by reflection from bodies in a spheroidal state, (which it is,) the result is as if it did not exist at all, and the operator escapes without injury. Perhaps, also, the vital force may have some influence in the preservation of organic living tissues; for there exists between animated nature and bodies in the spheroidal state this very remarkable affinity, namely, the invariability of their temperature, or their stable equilibrium in respect to calorie. The list of similar surprising phenomena is far from being exhausted. It is impossible, in the limited space allowed to this article, to do more than indicate the innumerable and extraordinary tricks which spheroidalized materials can play. Moreover, these sort of experiments are not always without danger. For instance, if you were to plunge your finger into melted metal at the moment when it was about to become solid, you might have it caught in a burning trap, or a small quantity of metal might remain sticking to it when you drew it out; either of which accidents would inflict severe pain, and something worse.

The spheroidal state of water is one of the principal causes of the fulminating explosions of steam-boilers. Attentive study of the cause of these terrible explosions has led to the invention and execution of a completely new system of steam generation, which is equally applicable to the smallest powers, such as those of half-a-horse, as to boilers on the largest scale. The small boilers con-

Department of the interest. May 19, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing such stationery as may be required by this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, will be received until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, the 30th June next. Those unaccompanied by satisfactory testimonials of ability to fulfil the contract will not be considered, and contracts will only be awarded to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

All articles required must be of the best quality of their kind, and not inferior to the samples which will be exhibited at the department. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify but one price for each and every article of the schedule or of the class held for.

The articles when furnished must correspond with the samples, or any of them, if desired, and inno case be inferior in quality to the sample; and they must be delivered without delay when ordered, and must be satisfactory to the head of the office for which they are required, and a failure so to comply with this stipulation will be deemed cause for the abrogation of the contract.

Articles not named in the schedule are to be furnished at the option of the devariment at the lowest market prices, and the right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each article contracted for, as the public service may require.

Bonds, with approved security, must be given by the person or firm dotaining the contract, and in the event of the refusal or neglect of the contractor to furnish my article or articles amed in the contract on the order of the department, of any of its bureaus, the same may be purchased in open market, and the difference in price paid therefor and the contract price shall be charged to the contractor with the state of a register and the difference in price paid therefor and the contract price shall be charged to the contract, and deduced in the settlement of his secount for the quarter during which such refusal or neglect may occur.

The subjoined

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.

CLASS 1.—Paper.

30 reams folio post, heavy, satin or plain finished, ruled and trimmed, per ream 10 reams folio post, light, plain, unruled, for official seal, per ream 100 reams cap, white or blue, ruled wide, medium or close, and trimmed, per ream 100 reams cap, white or blue, roled wide, extra super-life, per ream 100 reams consular cap, white or blue, trimmed and ruled, per cam

ruled, per ream eams consular cap, white, double thick superfine 10 reams consular cap, white, double thick superline per ream 10 reams legal cap, white or blue, trimmed and ruled, per ream

10 reams legal cap, white or blue, trimmed and ruled per ream widths, per ream 80 reams quarte post, white or blue ruled various widths, per ream 18 reams quarte post, extra superfine, thick cream-laid, ruled, per ream 18 reams white veilum note paper, highly glazed, hard calendered, lined and gilt, per ream 18 reams ommercial note paper, ined, per ream 18 reams flat cap, white or blue, uvruled, per ream 18 reams flat cap, white or blue, uvruled, per ream 170 reams surge brown cavelope, per ream 170 reams plut blotting, per ream 40 dozen sheets patent blotting, per dozen sheets 12 sheets drawing paper, double elephant, per sheet 15 sheets drawing paper, dozen large size, per sheet 75 sheets tracing paper, frequent, large size, per sheet 300 yards tracing cambric, per yard 5,100 binders' boards 6½ by 10% inches, per C.

Class No. 2—Enedges.

CLASS No. 2.—Envelopes.

Class No. 2—Envelopes.

1. 490,000 adhesive envelopes, white, yellow, or buff, heavy,
35, to 9 by 35, to 4 inches, per M

2. 6,000 adhesive-envelopes, white, heavy, 95 to 11 by 5 to
6 inches, per M

3. 36,000 adhesive envelopes, white or yellow, heavy, letter,
6 by 35 inches, per M

4. 5,000 adhesive envelopes, and, per M

5. 5,000 adhesive envelopes, inote, per M

Intermediate sizes ordered not to be charged higher than bid for so next larger.

CLASS No. 3 .- Pens.

CASS No. 3.—Fets.

1. 100 dozen cards Perry's pens, and of other manufacturers, assorted, per dozen cards

2. 1,000 gross Perry's, Gillott's, or other good metallic pens, per gross

3. 6,000 quills, No. 80, per M

1. 2 dozen gold bens, silver cases, and pencils, best

quality, per dozen
10 dozen gold pens, without cases, best quality, per
dozen
100 gross Frant's or Arnold's anti-corresive pens, per
dozen. CLAM No. 4 .- Pencils.

zon ivory ever-pointed pencils, large or small, cith leads, per dozen en Faber's or other good, No. 1 to 4, or gradu-425 de ated, per dozen 25 cases Faber's, &c., polygrades, graduated, per zen Faber's, &c., red and blue pencils, per 44 gross loads, best quality, assorted, per gross.

CLASS No. 5 .- Ink, Inkstands, Wafers, and War. 10 dozen Draper's large or small inkstands, per dozen 5 dozen oval glass inkstands, per dozen 8 dozen cast iron double or single inkstands, per

8 dozen cast-fron 400bte or single inkatands, per
200 dozen Maynard & Noyes's ink, or Bryan & Wilcox's
ink, quarts, per dozen
86 dozen Maynard & Noyes's ink, or Bryan & Wilcox's
ink, pints, per dozen
95 dozen copying ink, querts, per dozen
16 dozen best libi ink, quarts, per dozen
16 dozen best libi ink, quarts, per dozen
10 dozen best flue ink, quarts, per dozen
105 M seal wafers, best quality, red, No. 3, for office
seal, per M
100 pounds best red wafers, common size, per pound
200 pounds best red wafers, common size, per pound
200 pounds best red wafers, common size, per pound

CLES No. 6 Cullery and Miscellaneous Articles 25 dozen Rodgers' or other knives, four blades, buck or pearl handle, per dozen 15 dozen Rodgers' ivroy-handle erasers, per dozen 10 dozen Rodgers' spring erasers, ivory hadles, pen-dozen

dozen

6 dozen terre y wafer stamps, per dozen

4 dozen office sbears, extra, per dozen

4 dozen office scissors, per dozen

4 dozen office scissors, per dozen

100 dozen sik teste, in hanks, per dozen

900 dozen red tape, assorted, per dozen

900 dozen paper weighte, assorted, per dozen

30 pounds unprepared India rubber, per pound

5 pounds prepared findia rubber, per pound

100 quarts best black sand, per quart

20 pounds pounce, per pound

20 pounds pounce, per pound
1 dozee is st Chinese India ink, per dozea
2 dozen camels' hair penciis, assorted, per dozen
2 dozen sable peuclis, per dozen
4 dozen Osborne's or Newman's best water colors, 4 dozen Osberne's or Newman's best water colors, per dozen per dozen per dozen per dozen alop pounds linen twine, per pound 12 dozen mahogany rulers, round or flat, 30 inches long, per dozen 6 dozen lignamyitar rulers, round or flat, 30 inches long, per dozen 20 pounds best quality sponge, per pound 10 dozen mucilage, large size glass jars, with brush and metal is tong, per dozen 10 dozen mucilage in carthen or glass jars, without brush or tops, per dozen 126 dozen pen holders, asserted, per dozen 6 dozen water stands or butes, occose, per dozen 6 dozen water stands or butes, occose, per dozen 12 dozen strong 9 inch ivory folders, per dozen 12 dozen strong 9 inch ivory folders, per dozen

[Firm of guaranty.]

WARRINGTON,
ha proper facilities, and able to fulfil a contract for furnishing slationery for the Department of the Interior during the year ending June 30, 185, should bid be accepted.

May 23—wt30thJune [Intel&Star.]

CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FOR boys in Cambridge, Massachusetts.—Under the charge of Joseph Lovering, A. M., professor of Physics in Harvard University, and S. D. Smith, A. R. The third year of this school will begin on Monday, September 13. Boys from a distance provided with board in good families.

Terms \$150 a year Apply by mail to GEORGE M. LANE, May 28—41m Cambridge, Massachusetts.

By the President of the United States.

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make facos in the public sales will be held at the undermonitoned had of facos in the Tenerous or Numaska, at the periods herrinafter designated, to will.

At the land office at Rossysavilla, commencing on Monday, the siefs day of Soptember not, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, vis:

North of the base line and cast of the siefs principal meridian. That part of township one outside of the Sea and Fox, and Half Breed, Nemala reservation, of range 17.

The parts of township one outside of the Sea and Fox, and Half Reed, Normala reservation, and fractional townships 5 and 6, of range 16.

That part of township one outside of the Sea and Kox reservation, That part of townships one outside of the Sea and Kox reservation, That part of township one outside of the Sea and Fox reservation, That part of township one outside of the Sea and Fox reservation, That part of townships and outside of the Half townships 2, 3, and 4; that part of townships 5, of range 18.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 13.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 13.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 19.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 19.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 19.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 19.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 19.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 19.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 19.

At the land office at Nasasaka Crrr, commencing on Bonday, the sixth day of Seatember next, for the disposal of the public lands within

North of the base line and cast of the sixth principal m Fractional townships 7 and 8, of range 15.
Township 7, and fractional townships 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, of range

Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and fractional township 13, of range 13.

Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and fractional townships 12 and 13, of range 12.

Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and fractional township 12, of range 7. Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and fractional townships 12, 13, and to range 10.
Townships 7, 8, and 13, and fractional townships 14, 15, and 16, of

range 9.

At the land office at Onana Cirv, commencing on Manda day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands following named townships, viz.

North of the base line and cast of the sixth principal me

North of the base line and cast of the sinth principal meridien.

Fractional townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, of range 14.

Fractional townships 13, 14, 15, 10, and 17, of range 18.

Fractional townships 12 and 13, townships 14, 15, and 16, and fractional townships 17, 18, 18 and 20, of range 12.

Fractional townships 12, 13 and 20, of range 11.

Fractional townships 12, 13, and 14, and townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, of range 10.

Fractional townships 12, 13, and 14, and townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, of range 19.

Fractional townships 14, 18, and 16, and townships 17, 16, 19, and 20, of range 19.

Lands appropriated by the size of the

20, of range 9.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and othe purposes will be excluded from the sales.

The effering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; buse sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and on private cuty of any of the lands will be admitted until after the experation of

recks. under my hand, at the city of Washington, this thirtied treth, abno Demini one thousand eight hundred and fifty JAMES BUCHANAN

By the President:
Thos. A. Handucks,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. NOTICE TO PRE EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person cutified to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerate is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register an receiver of the proper land office, and make gagassat therefor as soe as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed to the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tracchaimed, otherwise such claim will beforested.

THUS, A. HENDRICKS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

[Intel. and Star.]

[No. 605.]

[No. 605.]

Notice of the Creation of Three Additional Land Districts in the State of California and Establishment of the Offices therefor.

In Pursuance of the Offices therefor.

In Pursuance on the Act of Congress approved March 29, 1858, entitled "An Act to create additional Land Districts in the State of California, and for other purposes," which act authorizes the President to establish additional land districts in his discretion, not exceeding three, which districts shall respectively be named after the places at which the offices shall trist be established it is hereby delared and made known the three additional land districts have been established in said State of California, and the offices have been located as follows, v.z.

At the town of Hermourr, for the "Finalcold District," and At the town of Froncaron, for the "Finalcold District," and At the town of Visula, for the "Finalcold District," and At the town of Visula, for the "Finalcold District," and At the town of Visula, for the "Finalcold District," and At the town of Visula, for the "Finalcold District," and May, A. D. 1868.

By order of the President:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, [intellaces]

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

Was Diraktery, June 7, 1859.

Proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock of Wednesday, the 30th day of June next for supplying the stationary described in the schedule below, for the fiscal year communicing of the 1st day of July next.

The stationery must be of the best quality.

Samples must accompany the bids.

The successful hidder will be required to give bond, with approved survives, for the faithful fulfilment of his contract; and the department will reserve the right to order the articles at such times in such quantities as it may deem proper, and to increase or diminish the quantities below stated:

Papers mode on Linea Slock.

Papers made on Lines Slock.

2 reams folio post, ruled, machine-made, weighing 17 lbs. po ream aingle cap, ruled, machine made, weighing 12 lbs. per ream 140 reams quarto post, ruled, machine-made, weighing 8½ lbs.

140 reams quarto post, ruiou, manager rosm
per rosm
20 reams note paper, per ream
5 reams copying paper, per ream
6 reams envelope paper, per ream
10 reams envelope paper, buff or yellow, royal, per ream
20 dozon carda Perry's pens, per dozen carda
20 gross other metallic pens, per gross
2,000 quills, No. 80, per 1,000
60 dozon Contee's nor Faher's lead pencils, per dozen
2 dozen Contee's nor Faher's lead pencils, per dozen
2 dozon erasers, troy handles, per dozen
1 dozen tvory wafer stamps, per dozen
1 dozen coons sand boxes, per dozen
1 dozen coons sand boxes, per dozen

1 dozen tvory water stamps, per dozen 1 dozen coosa sand boxes, per dozen 8 dozen 4-bladed knives, Rodgers & Sous', per dozen 3 dozen inkatands, 2-inch, cut glass, per dozen 10 dozen Maymard & Noyea'; or other black ink, in quarts, pe

10 dozen Maynard & Noyea', or other mack has, no dozen dozen a dozen Prench carmine ink, in ounce vials, per dozen 1 dozen copying ink, per dozen 200 wafers, large, for department seal, per 1,000 20 pounds wafers, common size, per th 80 pounds sealing wax, searlet, per th 10 pounds india-rubber, prepared, in pieces, per th 12 ounces pounce, per ounce 2 pecks black sand, per peck 10 dozen teste, assorted, per dozen 100 dozen teste, assorted, per dozen 10,000 Envelopes, (85 weighing a pound,) per thousand.

June 3—law4w

DILING, &c., AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Burcan of Yards and Bocks, June, 1868.
Scaled Proposals will be received at this Burcan until 12 o'clock
m., twenlieth day of June, instant, for excavating and pling for Marine Barracks at the Brooklyn Navy yard.

Scaled Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 octoex, m., twenletth day of June, instant, for exavating and piling for Marine Barracks at the Brooklyn Navy yard.

All the necessary excavations for the foundation walls of the buildings are to be made in the following manner, viz. a ditch 5 leet wide at the bottom is to be sunk to the depth of 2 feet below high watermark, with sides of proper slope to prevent slipping. The probable amount of earth to be moved is some 2',000 corbe yards, and as much as may be required for backing up the foundation walls after they are built, shall be deposted on auch spot convenient to the site as the commandant of the yard may select; the balance to be distributed over the grounds for the purpose of grading in such manner as may be directed by the commandant.

Piling: The number of piles to be driven for the foundations of the buildings will be some 2,000; those will be furnished by the government at the spot where they now lie, in the basin on Block Island, and are to be removed from thence by the contractor at his own expense. They are to be driven under all the walls of the buildings in two rows, three feet from centers, and the piles three feet from centers in the row. The depth to which they are expected to predict is from 25 to 30 feet, but they must, in all cause, be driven units is from 25 to 30 feet, but they must, in all cause, be driven units is from 25 to 30 feet, but they must, in all cause, be driven units a harmore weighing not less than one ton, and falling 30 feet, will not move them more than one inch at the last bisw. The piles are to be properly pointed, and the heads secured by it is bands while driving. All the piles are to be cut off at two feet below high water mark, and properly frimmed to receive the capping.

The capping will be furnished by the government, but must be neved at the contractor's expense, and properly fitted and secured to each pile by an oak or locust freed, he the work is completed, or sooner, if required. The whole to be do

SOULIE; Au Jour le Jour, 1 vol.; 30 cents.

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Reyband: Ce qu'on peut voir dans un Rue, I vol.; 30 cents.

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FETTY; Scenes de la Vie Militaire au Mexique, I vol.; 30 cents.
June 9